

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME V.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., July 16, 1840.

NO. 24.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER, BY W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

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All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

RICHMOND, April 11, 1840.

DEAR SIR: The circumstances which this letter will explain, will excuse me, I hope, for intruding myself upon your attention.

Among the numerous charges which have been put into circulation against you by the presses and partisans of Mr. Van Buren, the two most relied upon and deemed most potent in the South are—that you are a Federalist and Abolitionist. Satisfied, from the evidence before them and the whole country, that these charges are equally unfounded by truth, your friends have met, denied, and as they believe, refuted them. As the prospect of your election increases, however, and the heart of the patriot revives with the hope of the success of one, from whom he expects a wise, economical, and Republican Administration, the malignity of your enemies seems to increase, and the spoilsmen become more reckless and desperate in their efforts to retain the power by which they make their spoil—Of this, the conclusive evidence will be found in the Richmond Enquirer of the 10th instant, in a production purporting to be an address from the Van Buren Central Committee here. In that address, it is roundly asserted that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist, and that your friends in the South support you, knowing that you are so. This statement is made here with a knowledge of the views entertained by the Whigs of Virginia, as expressed in the address to the people of the State, published by their Convention, which was held in this city in the month of February last, of which I send you a copy by the mail of this day. I regard the charge, therefore, as an imputable falsehood against you, as it certainly is against the Whigs of Virginia, at whom it is especially levelled; and if made by an anonymous scribbler in a newspaper, might be passed by with contempt. But as the charge is now put forth in an imposing form, and the subject of Abolition is one of absorbing interest and paramount importance—and as I could not, and I am sure the Whigs of Virginia, and the South generally, would not vote for any Abolitionist living to be President of the United States; (scarcely sooner than they would for a Florida Indian,) and as I have been placed before the People of this State for the office of Elector upon the Whig Ticket, I have thought it due to you, to the Whig cause, and to myself, to ask you to furnish, under your own hand, your denial of the charge, in a letter to me, which I may publish.

I beg leave to say, that the denial which I expect will, in my opinion, advance your cause, with all good and reflecting men through the land; but whether it will advance or injure it, is equally due to yourself and to us, that you should furnish it, as I am satisfied that you would be as unwilling to advance that cause by any fraud, as we should be to be made the instruments, apparently, or dopes of it. Be pleased, therefore, to say to me, whether you still entertained the sentiments upon the subject of Abolition expressed in your speech at Vincennes in 1835; whether you ever were a member of an Abolition Society in Virginia, and whether you have designated the Richmond Society as an Abolition Society, and what was your political connection, if any, with the old Federal party.

With great respect,
I am, sir your friend, &c.
JAMES LYONS.
To Gen. W. H. HARRISON,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENERAL HARRISON'S REPLY.

NORTH BEND, June 1st 1840.

My Dear Sir—When I received your letter of the 14th April, I was very unwell with a violent cold in the head, which terminated in intermittent neuralgia, or sun pain, as it is commonly called, which was, so much increased by writing, that I was obliged for some time to do very little in that way. When I recovered, my unanswered letters had increased to so fearful a mass that I have not yet been able to get through it, even with the assistance of

my conscience keeping committee. And although I have adopted the method of getting rid of a large portion of them by committing them to the flames instead of the committee, such are the constant interruptions to which I am subjected by a constant stream of visitors, that I am able to make very little progress in lessening my file. You have in the above my apology for treating you with apparent neglect which it was impossible that I should do, as well from your high standing in society, as from the regard I feel for you, in consequence of the long and intimate friendship and connexion between our families. But for these reasons, candor induces me to say, that I could never have brought myself to answer the political part of your letter at all. I am convinced that upon reflection yourself will think that it was totally unnecessary, for I cannot suppose that any person friends and connexions in my native State, could think that I was less of a gentleman or an honest man, than those ardent politicians farther South. Stanley, Alford, Legare, Dawson, King, &c. &c. They take it for granted that I could not suffer my Vice-presidential speech and others, to be quoted by my friends, to show my opinions on the subject of Abolitionism, if I did not hold those opinions at this time—they have therefore, treated with scorn and contempt—the charge of my being an Abolitionist, and truly assert, that I have done and suffered more, to Southern Rights, than any other person north of Mason and Dixon's Line. I have had indeed, a great number of applications from individuals, (nine-tenths at least, my opponents,) requiring me to reiterate what I have said or written upon the subject of the United States Banks, Abolitionism, &c. &c. I have declined to answer them, of late, at all; amongst other reasons, because it was physically impossible that I should do it; and, as they all require my opinions in manuscript, particularly addressed to the writers, they would not be satisfied with my writing one letter and sending a printed copy to each. I WAS DETERMINED, HOWEVER, TO AVAIL MYSELF OF THE FIRST FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY, AND REFERRED TO THE LETTERS AND SPEECHES I HAD MADE ON THE SUBJECTS I HAVE MENTIONED, TO ENDORSE THEM ALL. This I have recently done, in a letter to a member of the Legislature of New York.

You will probably see it published by the time this reaches you.

In relation to the discussion between Mr. Randolph, and myself, in the Senate, of which a statement is annexed to the address, what better evidence could be given that there is no possibility of satisfying my political enemies by any thing that I could write, than the garbled account which they have given of that discussion? If the charge made upon me by Mr. Randolph is authentic, taken from a newspaper report, surely, my answer to him should be considered so also. It is worthy of remark too, Mr. Randolph made no reply to my answer to his attack, and that he was not a man to leave a matter in that situation if he could avoid it.—The truth is, that I believe he really regretted his attack upon me. He repeatedly told me so, and frequently solicited me to bury the hatchet at a friendly dinner, with him, which I agreed to do. At the dinner were Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Hayne and Gen. Hamilton and many others, all but myself, of the then Jackson party. Our friendly intercourse was never afterwards interrupted. In reply to your inquiry, I will state to you the circumstances under which I received two appointments from Mr. John Adams. In the year 1796, Gen. Wayne, left the army on a visit to Philadelphia. I had been recently married and tendered to him, my resignation as his aid-de-camp, but he declined receiving it; saying he could very well dispense with my services in his journey. It was during this trip that he obtained the promise of General Washington to give me a civil appointment, as I expressed my determination to leave the Army. This promise, the President repeated to my brother, Carter B. Harrison, then in Congress, with some very kind remarks upon my conduct in the Army. When General Washington left the Presidency, I have reason to believe, that he obtained a promise from Mr. Adams to fulfil his intentions. When the office of the Secretary of the North Western Territory became vacant, Mr. Adams appointed me, although I was opposed by Col. Pickens the Secretary of State. In 1799, I was selected by the Republican party of the Territorial Legislature to be their candidate for the appointment of delegate to Congress. Between Mr. Arthur St. Clair, Jr. (the son of Gov. St. Clair,) the Federal Candidate and myself, the votes were divided precisely as the two parties stood in the Legislature, with the exception of one Republican who was induced by his regard for the Governor to vote for his son. The vote was 11 to 10, not one of the nine Federalists voting for me. Before I left Cincinnati, the Republican members made me promise not to suffer my known opposition to the measures of the Administration to interfere with the attainment of the great object for which I was sent. Upon my arrival in Philadelphia I was received by Mr. Adams in the most flattering manner. At his dinner parties, where I was often a guest, he seemed to take great pleasure in speaking of my father's services in the Revolutionary Congress, relating many anecdotes to show his devotion to the cause, and the effect which his pleasantries produced in cheering them in the

gloom which the occasionally unpromising state of their affairs often produced.

I had no conversation with Mr. Adams on politics, farther than to explain to him my views in relation to the change in the system of selling Public Lands, which I was glad to find he approved. As soon as the law was passed for the division of the North Western Territory, I was informed that it was the intention of Mr. Adams to nominate me to the Government of Indiana. I hesitated not a moment to declare that I would not accept it, although very much pressed to do so by several leading members of Congress. I was not long in discovering the motive of those gentlemen. There had been some meetings of the people of the Territory, in which resolutions had been adopted recommending me to the President for the Government of the Territory, (North Western) instead of Gov. St. Clair.

Those resolutions, with correspondent addresses, had been forwarded to the President and the Senate. Now it so happened that two distinguished Senators had fixed their eyes upon the same office. One of them, who had been most urgent for me to go to Indiana, had large possessions in the North Western Territory, which was probably one reason for his wishing to go there. But the main object was to secure the Territory to the Federal party, when it should become a State, which it was known would soon be the case. To carry out this plan, it was necessary to get me out of the way. The appointment was pressed upon me, notwithstanding my refusal to take it. At length, my relations and friends, the Messrs. Nicholas, Wilson Cary of the Senate, and John of the House, prevailed on me to accept it. They pointed out the advantages to myself, and assured me that there was no doubt of Mr. Jefferson's election at the ensuing November election, and that I would be continued Governor of Indiana, and some Republican succeed Governor St. Clair in the North Western Territory.

I therefore accepted the appointment, with a determination, as Indiana had no voice in the choice of the President, that I would take no part in the contest.

I have thus given you a full account of my connexion with the Presidency of Mr. Adams. I will conclude by saying, that Mr. Jefferson lost no time, after his inauguration, to assure me of his favor and his evidence that I retained the confidence of his Administration.

In answer to the enquiry why I used the word "Abolition" in designating a society of which I was a member in Richmond, in the year 1791, instead of the word "Humane," which is known to be the one by which the Society was really distinguished?—All that I can say upon the subject is, that if I did really term it an Abolition society, a fact which I can still hardly believe, (for I have not been able to see the paper containing my address to the people of the District in 1822,) it must have been from forgetfulness, which might easily happen after a lapse of 31 years. At any rate, the word Abolition was not understood to mean in 1822, what it now means. There can be no doubt that the society of which Mr. Talbot Pleasant was a member, and which in his publication in the Richmond Whig, he calls the "Humane Society of Richmond," [and by this title Judge Gaich, who gave me the certificate in 1822, also designated it,] was the sum of which I was a member. Mr. Pleasant was a member in 1797, I in 1791—Mr. Robert Pleasant was the President at the former period, as he was when I was admitted.

I do not wish what I have said above to be published, but I have no objection that the facts should be stated, and reference made to me as having furnished them.

I have written to a friend in Congress, Mr. Jos. Williams of Tennessee, showing the connection which existed between the Hamilton county corresponding Committee and myself, and authorized him to make it public.

I was about to make some further observations when I was interrupted by a party of gentlemen from Louisville, and must conclude by assuring you that I am, very truly, yours,

W. H. HARRISON.

From the Globe.
GEN. HARRISON'S OPINIONS ON
A VITAL SUBJECT.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.

Knowing the interest you feel in the opinions of the candidate for the Presidency, on the subject of Abolition, and having seen a letter of Gen. Harrison's recently published in the Richmond Whig, tending to show that he is not an Abolitionist, we feel it our duty to communicate to you certain evidence, which we have ourselves seen, of a contrary tendency. It was recently stated by one of the speakers at an Abolition convention in Boston, that the Hon. W. B. Calhoun, a Whig member of the House of Representatives, from Massachusetts, had written home letters, making statements on the authority of Gen. Harrison himself, which went to identify him with the Abolitionists; that the letters contained an injunction not to let them get into the newspapers, but that copies of them had been multiplied, and secretly shown to the Abolitionists, for the purpose of convincing them that the General was one of them.

In the National Intelligencer of the 15th ult. Mr. Calhoun made a publication admitting that he had, on the 4th February last, written home one letter on the topic in question; that this letter was based up-

on a letter from Gen. Harrison himself, which had that morning been put into his hands for perusal; that Gen. Harrison's letter contained an injunction not to allow it to be published in the newspapers; that in consequence of this injunction he annexed a similar one to his letter; but that he had a copy which would be submitted to the inspection of any gentleman who had a desire to see it.

Startled at this development of the fact, that General Harrison, while withholding his opinions from those who asked them for the use of the public, had himself put on foot a scheme to satisfy the Abolitionists, we thought it incumbent on us to examine the evidence of that fact which was stated to be accessible for inspection. We found it of such an extraordinary character as to require of us to lay it before you in the most authentic shape within our power. In consequence of Gen. Harrison's injunction, Mr. Calhoun refuses to let even his own letter be published, or to give a copy thereof, so that we are obliged to rely on memory in submitting to you its contents.

Having each of us carefully perused it, and compared our recollections, we are sure that the following contains the substance, and does not vary materially from the form and language of that letter, viz:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1840.

SIR: I observed in the doings of the Anti-Slavery Convention at Springfield, a resolution denouncing Gen. Harrison. I think this premature, to say the least of it. I have seen a letter from the General, in which he pronounces the story circulating in the press of Wood, (not certain which) that he, while Governor of Indiana for ten years, done every thing in his power to spread slavery, a foul slander, and speaks of it with great indignation; and says that it would be impossible for him to deny any thing privately or publicly, for the reason, he says, that while only 18 years of age, in Virginia, he joined an Abolition Society, and, with the other members, of the same, pledged himself to do every thing in his power to effect the emancipation of slaves; that he was to inherit a large property in slaves, and subsequently not only emancipated his own, but purchased others for the purpose of manumitting them. This is what the General himself says. I write you this for such use as you may think proper, except putting it in the newspapers.

Hon. JUDGE MORRIS.

The letter of Gen. Harrison herein alluded to, is understood to have been addressed to the Hon. George Evans, a Whig member of the House from the State of Maine.

The letter of the Oswego Union Association, asking Gen. Harrison's opinions on the subject of Abolition, was dated Jan. 31, 1840, and must have been received about the time his letter to Mr. Evans was written, inasmuch as that letter was shown to Mr. Calhoun on the 4th of February. The Oswego letter was answered by the Committee, Gwynne, Wright and Spencer, on the 29th of February, to whom the General alludes in his letter to the Hon. Joseph L. Williams, an extract of which was published in the National Intelligencer of the 11th ult. he turned over many letters for reply. How then, stand the facts?

In January last, Gen. Harrison himself writes a letter to Mr. Evans, containing an injunction, that it should not be allowed to get into the newspapers, the substance of which was secretly used to satisfy the Abolitionists that he was one of them, upon his own authority.

In February last, his committee, in reply to the Oswego letter said: "That the policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position."

On the 10th of April last, the General declared to Capt. Chambers, and C. Van Burdick, Esq. who were bearers of a letter to him from Louisville, Ky., asking his opinions on the subject of Abolition, "that nothing could induce him to answer such interrogatories, coming either from friends or foes."

Yet, in January last, Gen. Harrison did not hesitate to write to Mr. Evans, giving such a color to his course and opinions on the subject of slavery and Abolition, as to enable his friends at the North to elect him for him as an Abolitionist; with a strict injunction however, that this letter should not be allowed to get into the newspapers.

And now, we have got his letter of June 1st to Mr. Lyon, of Virginia, so worded, as to enable his friends of the South to elect him for him, as opposed to Abolition; in which letter, he says, I do not wish what I have said above, to be published.

We should not consider the interests of the American people safe in the hands of a man who refuses his principles "for the public eye," but does not hesitate in his private letters, written with express injunctions that they shall not be seen by the public, to give such coloring to those principles as may be best calculated to get votes, without regard to frankness or consistency.

We should deem the interests of our constituents peculiarly unsafe in the hands of any man, whether really Abolitionist or not, who can, for a moment, reconcile it to himself, privately to court those dangerous fanatics with a view to their political support; thereby giving them confidence and strength in their mad warfare upon our peace, our property, and our lives.

This is a matter which admits of no intrigue, altering, or compromise.

For the secret tampering with Abolitionism, now disclosed, General Harrison should, in our opinion, be treated as an Abolitionist, by every friend of the South and of the Union.

The danger in which we consider your dearest interests placed by this secret management and double dealing, is our chief inducement to make you this communication.

JOHN JAMESON,
LYNN BOYD,
LEWIS STEENROD,
HOPKINS L. TURNEY,
J. A. BYNUM.

From the Savannah Georgian.
VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY.

MR. JAMES LYONS, to whom the Federal Candidate condescended to write, in answer to "the political part of the letter addressed by this Virginia Whig Elector, to the Old General, is handled by a DEMOCRAT, in the Richmond Enquirer, without gloves.

The "Demosthenes" of North Bend responded to our (would be) Elector, Lyons, "the consequence of the long and intimate friendship and connexion subsisting between our families."

This "connexion," coupled with the "high standing in society" of Mr. Elector Lyons, the General avows as the only "reasons," which induced him to answer the "political part of" the "letter at all."

Had we room at present, we would publish this letter of Gen. HARRISON to Mr. James Lyons, although he remarks: "I do not wish what I have said above, to be published, but I have no objection that the facts should be stated, and reference made to me as having furnished them."

He continues: "I have written to a friend in Congress, Mr. Joseph Williams, of Tennessee, showing the connexion which existed between the Hamilton county Corresponding Committee and myself, and authorized him to make it public."

General Harrison in that letter admits, that "Major Gwynne, the chairman of said committee, was unauthorized, in cases where further opinions were asked for, to state [my] determination to give no other pledges of what [I] he would or would not do, if [I] he should be elected to the Presidency."

When questioned in direct terms as to Abolition petitions, he is—MUM.

If asked, if he will veto a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District, he is MUM. Why? These questions are too definite, too much to the point.

He therefore declares that he will make "no other pledges."

But stop. Mr. Lyons, his political friend, puts a question to him in guarded language. He asks—"Be pleased to say to me, whether you still entertain the sentiments upon the subject of Abolition expressed in your speech at Vincennes, in 1835, and what was your political connexion, if any, with the old Federal party."

He replies to Mr. Lyons, because of his "high standing in Society," but does not wish his reply to be published.

We agree with the Enquirer that this letter is "mere snook," that "there is nothing new in the revelations" of the "Hero." "It is," says the Editor, "the old Vincennes speech vamped up. Does he disclaim the plan of appropriating the surplus revenue to emancipation? No. Does he give any pledge that he will veto a bill? No. And what is more, he dare not, for fear of offending the Abolitionists."

From the Globe.

THE POLICY

ON WHICH THE ABOLITION LEADERS PREFER HARRISON TO BIRNEY, REVEALED.

We cut the following from the Kentucky Gazette:

"There is one thing certain, the Abolitionists will not run a candidate for the Presidency. They have nominated one, but they have not made even an effort to get up an electoral ticket in a single state. They believe that they can effect more for their cause by supporting Gen. Harrison than by running a candidate of their own, as they regard the President as irrevocably pledged against their schemes, and believe that, if the Whigs succeed, they can coerce them into measures more favorable than those now adopted towards them."

"J. Blanchard, an Abolition lecturer, in Ohio, gives his views quite fully upon this subject, in the Philanthropist of the 16th ult. He says: "Voting for a third (Abolition) party, or withholding our votes, is only to draw off Whig voters, that Van Buren may succeed. I would as lief vote for the present Administration directly, as indirectly." In another part of the same letter he answers an objection, and shows the manner in which they expect to derive aid to their cause. Here is the question, and his answer to it: "But if the Whigs succeed, will they do us more good than the present Administration? I answer: I do not know that they will do us more good, but we can do them more harm. If they dare attempt to gag us, they give their party into splinters. The Whigs of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont, will then have free course in Congress—agitation is thus facilitated—our people encouraged—and our cause advanced."

"These are the views upon which this detestable faction are acting; these are their hopes; and it becomes slave holders to look narrowly at the subject, and decide how far they shall be successful in their anticipations."

The Philanthropist, it will be remembered, is the Abolition print in Cincinnati, which has labored to unite its party in support of Harrison. The publication, by his print, of the grounds on which the artful Abolition missionary, Blanchard, would support Harrison, lays open the settled scheme adopted to draw Federalism universally into the designs of the Abolitionists. If their votes elect the President for Federalism, they will hold him, and the party indebted to them, bound to carry out their views; and they must acquiesce, or, as Blanchard says, "they will rive their party into splinters;" that is, the Abolitionists will abandon them, and they will fall from power. To avoid this, they would readily consent, as Blanchard says, to give his sect "a free course in Congress;" and he concludes justly, "agitation is thus facilitated, our people encouraged, and our cause advanced."

Now, the Southern people must know that, even if Harrison is clearing the Abolitionists as to his real feelings and false pretensions, still the result expected by Blanchard from his election by Abolition votes must be realized. Having the ring in the nose of Harrison and his party, they will be led by Adams, Stevens, Slade, Gates, Evans, and the rest, to yield "the free course in Congress," by which the Abolitionists expect to work out their objects. Are the people of the South ready to vote for the candidate who is to be in the power of their enemies? Are they willing to promote the objects distinctly avowed by the Abolition emissaries engaged in the active support of Harrison?

The Abolitionists vs. Van Buren.—The Federal Whigs and Abolitionists certainly agree in one thing—that is, in their hatred of Mr. Van Buren.—The New-England Abolition Convention that met in Boston on the 26th May, unanimously adopted the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That by giving his casting vote, as President of the Senate of the United States, for establishing a censorship over the press and by pledging himself before the election, that 'he must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States,' Martin Van Buren has been made the tool of the most utterly hostile to the principles of Democracy."

This don't look much like these worthies intended to vote for Van Buren does it? The fact is, he will not get an Abolition vote in the United States. They will all go for the man who joined the Abolition Society at the age of 18 years, and says he still holds to the same principles that he did then—the man who always held it an object near his heart to appropriate the surplus revenue to emancipating the slaves, or in other words would tax a man to raise money to buy his property—tax the poor man, to pay for the property of the rich.—Western Carolinian.

DIALOGUE.

Farmer—Cuff, where is the hoe?
Cuff—Wid de harrow.
Farmer—Where's the harrow?
Cuff—Wid de hoe.
Farmer—Well, where are both the hoe and harrow?

Cuff—Why, dey bo't togedder. Wat de use of boddering poor nigger!

THE SAME IMITATED.

Democrat—What are Gen. Harrison's opinions in regard to a National Bank?
Whig—Just what they were in 1836.
Democrat—What were they in 1836?
Whig—Just what they are now.—Old Tip's immovable—firm as a log cabin. Hurrah for "hard cider and conns kins!" Don't ask any more foolish questions.

Pay your Mechanics.—There is a strange and unreasoning propensity, prevalent among all classes, to defer payment.—The Shoemaker, Blacksmith, Printer, Tailor and some others, they seem to think by their practice, can be put off with impunity, until every other demand against them is liquidated. And when payment is offered them, it is not enough to replenish the stock, necessary to make the articles they purchased. How is it possible that mechanics, who are as necessary to the wealth of the country, as our daily food is to the strength of the body, can thrive, and rise in the scale of respectability and influence, unless they receive, (in common at least, with other classes of men) their dues. A mechanic cannot take one step in business life, without increasing expense; his stock, his tools, his provisions, his rears, his apparel, each and all costs him cash; and he depends entirely upon his customers for the means of defraying these expenses, and if his customers are not prompt to pay, which in nine cases out of ten, they can do without any inconvenience; they are obliged to get into debt, and are harassed with dues and writs; and a mechanic might almost as well have a mill stone tied to his neck as far as practicable usefulness either to himself or his family is concerned, as to be obliged to drag out his existence, against the irresistible tide of an accumulating debt. We say, then, pay your mechanic, pay him faithfully, pay him promptly.—Maine Cultivator.

Musket Ballers.—A new mode of forming musket balls by machinery, instead of casting them, has been invented in England, and the process has been adopted by the Board of Ordnance at Woolwich.